THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

cerial Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1857. Bis said to-night that Attorney-General Cushing seeded against the validity of the title to the Church property in New-York.

the Senate had a very long session growing out Mr. Hales motion to reconsider the vote on the a mallew Minnesota to form a State Constitution. ne motion to reconsider was carried, and the sele subject thus brought back before the Senate. he force present in the Senate was strong enough store carried a concurrence in the House bill, but misority would not let it be done, and the whole bjet, therefore, went over. The debate was very

officers and discursive.
The House came early to a vote this morning, as assisted the vote in Committee yesterday, gaing out the \$20,000 for the Kansas bogus intelature. The Appropriation bill containing it sutten passed and sent to the Sanate. The rest dhe day was thrown away over an unseemly conto see whether the Appropriation or River and safer bills should have precedence. Fitlibustering commenced and carried on for three mortal bers to no purpose whatever.

The Committee having charge of the business of secting the new compensation law providing for wilying the mileage, cannot yet find a chance to seeze the subject into the House, and probably I not this session.

The House was enlivened by two personal matinto day. Mr. Wright of Tennessee was reported The Globe, this morning, as having uttered, dursome remarks of Mr. Sherman, yesterday, hat's a lie." Mr. Sherman called attention to preport this morning, and Mr. Wright having sponded, that what Mr. Sherman said was untrue, & Sherman declared that the declaration was the prance of a blackguard in a state of intoxication. jety Walker, having took fire on an objection of Y. Trafton, called him a Massachusetts parson. (seeiving this, by some peculiar logic, to be an salt, he rose and declared himself sorry for having

The Cabinet stands as was reported to you s red ago, excepting Glancy Jones, who Mr. Behanan invited to retire. The name of his succour has not transpired.

Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1857.
In a letter firom Judge Lecompte, dated January 9, a Attorney General Cushing, he says he has too sub self-respect to respond to any intimation unimable to either his efficial or personal conduct unimable to either his efficial confidence upon which he had relied as the assertity against injustice, censure and condemnation without a hearing, which he would not ask to be disserted. Never having felt temptation to contribute peace by pandering to the popular spirit before the scintment of Gov. Geary, he should regard his adatin the Territory as a would curs to the land. He masse Gov. Geary of misrepresenting facts; denies it the peace of Kansas was in the slightest degree riked by his official acts, and brands as grossly false his attements that he had refused to relefte Free S ate mos hail. He avows he will conscientiously distange his duty uncontrolled by the President or Gov. Gay.

The Senate's Committee on Finance has agreed to

The Senate's Committee on Finance has agreed to sext amendments to the Teriff bill. Mr. Hunter, lairman of the Committee, has prepared a bill on his sensibility, and will endeavor to procure the considered of the subject to-morrow.

The Union of this morning says the article on Prus.

and Switzerland abould have appeared as a commu-ation It was not designed to foreshadow the policy Mr. Buchanan or to criticise that of Mr. Pierce, but sely to express the independent views of the writer, as is one of the most eminent statesmen of the

IXXIVTH CONGRESS SECOND SESSION.

SENATE Washington, Feb. 24, 1857. SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1857.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication the Secretary of the Treasury, stating, in my to Mr. Wilson's resolution, that the lands owned the United States in Chelea, Mass., near the Marine

inits, have not been sold.

If BROWN reported a bill to apportion the clerks also several departments of Government among the bits and Territories according to representation.

If, WILSON presented a memorial from the Caps of Telegraph Company of Massachusetts, asking togess to aid in cetablishing on the coast of that the Marine Telegraph Stations. Referred to the consistence of Company.

Ammittee on Commerce.

Nr. HALE moved for a reconsideration of the vote by which the S-nate passed the bill authorizing the reple of Minnesota to form a Constitution and State

Mr. THOMPSON (Ky.) was opposed to the bill be the it would bring into the Senate two additional senators against what he considered the best interests of the contra.

Mr. DOUGLAS replied that the people of the Termay have a right to admission into the Union as soon as they have sufficient population. Mr. Douglas sped that the motion would prevail in order that they must stike out the amendment restoring suffrage to disease of the United States, so that the bill might the sait came from the House.

was sit came from the House.

Mr. GREEN remarked that all this discussion see ned whim like a tempest in a teapot, as these questions was not necessarily involved.

Mr. ADAMS contended that the amendment resemble by Mr. Douglas was founded upon sound limiting. Mr. BAYARD and Mr. BUTLER concurred in the

minon that great danger might result to the perpetity of our institutions if aliens were admitted to extract the right of voting in the formation of the or-Mr. PUGH argued that the amendment should be

ticken out. The vote by which the bill was passed was then re-

waidered, by Yeas 35, Nays 21.

Mr. HALE moved to reconsider the vote by which summidment was adopted, restricting suffrage to the mens of the United States.

Mr. BIGGS carnestly argued in favor of retaining

Mr. BROWN said the other day the Senate, by a behavior vote, parsed the right of suffrage into the total of American citizens exclusively, and now by a weef nearly two to one the passage of the bill has Me of nearly two to one the passage of the bill has been reconsidered, for the avowed object of reversing the former action. Why was this? This was no easy deceastry, like that of the Kunsus bill. Then the state yielded its convictions to has re the passage of the bill. He hoped the Senate would heat at a before thipting such a course as was now proposed.

Mr. TOOMBS replied, that our fathers had always towed slights to yole in case of this kind and he

Nowed aliess to vote in cases of this kind, and he cold not see that any evil had resulted from it.

Mr. CRITTENDEN regarded this amendment as in-

Wiving great and important principles. When the fundations of a future State were to be laid. A nerican boda should perform the work.

Without disposing of the subject, the Senate al.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE 3. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House passed the Executive, Legislative and solicial bill, concurring by two mes myly in the action of the Committee of the Whole on the Siste of the them in striking out the appropriation of \$10,000 for Setypenses of the Kansas Legislature.

The House passed the Scotte's just resolution for the them in striking and fixing the relative value of the coins of Great Britain in the United States. It provides that the Scotte of the Committee of the Com

be Secretary of the Treasury shall appoint a suitable leven to act with such a functionary as may be appointed by the British Government; and with a view officeting that object the agent of this Government to report as soon as practicable. The House made as accomment fixing his salary at \$5,000 for the full write.

Mr. SHERMAN rising to a personal exp'anation, said that he had notice din an offic all report of the proceedings of sesterday the words "that's a lie," uttered in a low tone of voice and attributed to Mr Wright of Tuncesse, as having been uttered to someting he Mr. Sherman had raid pending the debate on the susuchment striking out the appropriation for the Kansas Legislature. Mr. Shorman now wished Mr. Wright

to eay what he chose relative to that remark, and whether he was or was not correctly reported.

Mr WRIGHT replied that he meant by it no disrespect to the House He believed at the time, and now
believed, the statement made by that gentleman un-

believed, the statement made by that gentieman untrue.

Mr. SHERMAN said that the remark was made in so low a tone that it was not, and could not be heard in his part of the House. Whether this was intentional or not is for the House to judge. Before he had learned what was said the member had left the hall. From what he could learn, he believed it was the language of blackguardism induced by excitement and intoxication.

On.
The SPEAKER reminded the gentleman that he was

The SPEAKER reminded the gentleman that he was not in order.

Mr. SHERMAN had supposed it was only necessary to call the attention of the member, with whom his relations hereto ore, though not intimate, had been kindly, to the remark which had been read, to call forth from him a manly retraction, but in this he had found himself to ally mistaken.

Mr. WRIGHT replied that he could not, of course, be expected to bandy epithets with the gentleman from Ohio until he relieved himself from the imputations already cast upon him. That was all he had to say.

The House passed the bill providing for the refunding of the duties on goods destroyed by fire in New-York, and the Senate joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause an inquiry to be made into Barclay's process for preventing the abrasion, counterfeiting and deterioration of coins of the United States.

sion, counterfeiting and deterioration of coins of the United States.

Mr. COLFAX, from the Committee on Elections, to which the House referred the petition of 2.200 citizens of California, asking the expulsion from the House of Mr. Herber for killing the waiter Kesting, reported that the petition was accompanied by no proof and no authority was given the Committee to compet the attendance of witnesses—therefore it was for the House to determine what further action should be taken.

Mr. HERBERT remarked that he was credibly informed by Californians now here that this petition was got up in the Vigilance Committee Room at San Francisco. He did not believe a man of them ever voted for bim and they were considered a band of outlaws. He looked on the petition as a compliment from that quarter.

quarter.

Mr. COLFAX said this petition was not referred to
the Committee till the 16th inst.; hence it would be
seen they had acted as promptly as the time allowed.

Mr. WALKER inquired of Mr. Colfax what was
the object of making the report and proposing no
action?

Mr. COLFAX replied because it was made by the unanimons instructions of the Committee, and for the reason that the House might, if they saw fit, direct

on motion of Mr. BOYCE the report was tabled.
Mr. WALKER had endeavored to say a few words, having acted as Mr. Herbert's counsel, but Mr. TRAFTON interposed an objection, which, Mr. Walker retorted, came from a political parson.
Subsequently Mr. WALKER said he made that remark without remembering that Mr. Trafton was a

Subsequently Mr. WALKER said he made that remark without remembering that Mr. Trafton was a minister, perhaps the pastor of some church—a profession which prevented him from resenting an insult. Under the circumstances he should feel ashamed of timeself did he not spologize to him. If he had wounded him he was heartily sorry for it.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. WASHBURNE of Illinois indicated his desire the consideration of the River and

to preceed with the consideration of the River and Harbor bills. Mr. LETCHER-What's the use? They'd only be

Mr. WASHBURNE - We'll pass them over the veto.
Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio made ineffectual motions for the consideration of the various General Appropriation bills, but the friends of Internal Improvement measures voted him down.

The struggle continued for saveral hours.
The Committee rose, and Mr. WASHBURNE of Illinois effered a resolution to discharge the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union from the bill to continue the improvement of Cape Fear River, and that the House proceed to its consideration, during which it shall be in order to submit amendments for other works. Pending the resolution the House adjourned.

THE REMAINS OF DR. KANE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 23, 1857. The steamer Cahawba, from Havana the 20th inst. has arrived here. She brings the remains of Dr. Kane, the late celebrated Arctic explorer. His body will lie in state at the City Hall until to-morro w evening, whence it will be taken, attended by a large number of our citizens, to the steamboat for Louisville, en route for Philadelphia. The highest hotors were paid to the virtues and memory of the de-ceased by the highest officials of Cuba.

THE AMERICAN STATE COUNCIL.

THE AMERICAN STATE COUNCIL.

Trees, Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1857.

The American State Council met to day in this city.

About three hundred members were present, and the character of the Convention was highly respectable. character of the Convention was highly respectable. The morning session was consumed by the presentation of credentials. A resolution was adopted to admit the friends of the cause. In the afternoon the minutes of the last meeting were read, and after some debate approved. A motion to appoint a Committee to draft a platform of principles was adepted. It was ruled out of order, and the President Stephen Sammons amounted that the first order of business was to receive the reports of the Committees. The Hon. Erastus Brooks moved to suspend the order of business, and proceed at orce to the election of efficers for the year.

After some opposition, principally from New-Yorkers, the motion was carried.

MI. Gilbert C. Dean of New York, nominated Mr.

Mr. Gilbert C. Dean of New York, nominated Mr. Jesse C. Dunn of Buffalo for President; Mr. William Stoke'y of New York, nominated Mr. James W. Barker. Mesers. G. F. Wood, Skeels and Wainwright were appointed Tellers.

Mr. Clark of Otsego desired to hear something from the friends of the candidates, as to their position on the Slavery question. He was unwilling to indorse any man tinctured with Republicanism.

Attorney-General Cushing replied, denouncing any decussion of a man's antecedents or opinion on the Slavery question. The object was to elect'a good An erican as President of the Council, and if he was a good one he would stand on the platform laid down by that party.

Mr. A. H. J. Duganne desired that the President of the Council should be located in New York, and argued in

Mr. A. H. J. Duganne desired that the President of the Council should be located in New-York, and argued in favor of that point. On the first ballot Jeess C. Duan received a large majority of the votes, and was declared unani nously elected President. The Council proceeded to ballot for a Vice President, Joseph H. Petty and A. H. J. Duganne of New-York, and H. B. Northrup of Washington were nominated. On the first ballot Mr. Northrup was elected by a small majority over Mr. Petty. In the absence of the President elect, the Vice-President was conducted to the chair by Messrs. E. T. Wood, Petty and Duganne. In taking the obair, Mr. Northrup tharked the Council for the honor dons him, and declared himself as ever on the American platform, opposed to the spread of Slavery, and in favor of American men as rulers.

Mr. E. T. Wood moved a vote of thanks to the retiring President, which was adopted. Mr. Sam nons made some elequent remarks on taking leave of the Council, exhorting them not to forfeit by their actions the esteem of the conservative men who had stood by

Council, exhorting them not to forfeit by their actions the exteem of the conservative men who had stood by them, or do aught that could lead them astray from American principles. A vote was then taken for Savretary, and C. D. Bingham of The Albany Statesman was unantuncusly elected, all the votes being cast for him; Mr. Duganne, who was nominated, having withdrawn. A Committee was a pointed to draft an address and resolutions, and the Council adjourned till 9 colock temperary marriage.

o'c'cek temorrow morning.

The Council is clearly in favor of adopting a decisive Anti-Slavery platform. The Binghamton platform will be referred, with resolutions added, expressing in more being the party to the nondecisive terms the opposition of the party to the not extension of Slavery over any Free Territory.

MOVEMENTS OF MR. BUCHANAN.

IANCASTER, Pa, Tuesday, Feb 24, 1857.

Mr. Buchanan will not leave here till Monday, when he will be escorted by the Fencibles and proceed to Wesbirgton via York and Ballimore.

J. Glancy Jones has received a letter from Mr. Buchanan who says he will not probably reach Washington until Monday, and asking Mr. Jones to reconsider his request not to be placed in the Cabinet. Mr. Jones having recovered from his recent illness, let this afternoon for Baltimore.

Mr. Buchanan declines to receive visitors after today, as he requires time to a range his priva'e business.

day, as he requires time to a range his private business.

RHODE ISLAND STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

PROVIDENCE, faceday, Feb. 24, 1857.

The State Temperance Convention met in this city this morning. The attendance was thin in the morning, but ful in the afterneon, when Neal Dow spoke. He flon Amos C. Barstow presided. The old officers were generally rejected. Resolutions were passed devices from the morning the importance and practicability of enforcing the Maine law. The general opinion is that the faut of the non-oriforcement of the law was owing to the efficers, and not to the law itself.

COLLISION ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Now Onlians, Monday Feb. 23, 1857.

The steamers Humbeldt and Belfart came in collision on the Mississippi river on Friday. The Humbeldt runk, and twenty of her crew, mostly negroes, were lost. She is a total fees. The Hafast is partjared.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Indian at Portland

POLITICAL NEWS UNIMPORTANT. January.

There is nothing forther of importance from the

COTTON STEADY. Breadstuffs Drooping-Provisions Unchanged. January.

CONSOLS 93 2 931, FOR MONEY.

BY THE AMERICAN PRINTING TELEGRAPH COMPANT'S LINES OFFICE No. 28 WALL STREET. PORTLAND, Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1857. The screw steamship Indian arrived here at 6 o'clock

this morning, with four days' later news from Europe. She left Liverpool at 11 a. m. on the 11th inst., and has consequently made the passage in 12 days and 19 The Cunard steamship America, the departure of

which from Boston was delayed more than a day on account of the ice, was telegraphed below Liverpool on the morning of the 11th, and would arrive at her dock about noon on that day.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Parliament has published an account of the public income and expenditure for the year ending September 13, 1856. The total income from all regular sources of revenue was £71,348,000, and the total expenditure £88,307,000-being an excess of £16,959,000

etg. of expenditure over income. In Parliament the Chancellor of the Exchequer an nounced his financial statement for Friday, Feb: uary 13 previous to which the navy and army estimate would be in the hands of members.

In the Lords a desultory discussion was held as t whether the Chinese lorcha Arrow, which gave rise to the present China war, was or was not under the Brit-

Lord Lynchurst referred to a recent article in the Monitour, intimating the probability of a union of the Danubian Principalities. He wished to know whe ther the Divans about to assemble were to take into con sideration the question of the union, and whether that question was to be discussed and decided upon by the Representatives of the Great Powers. The Earl of Clarendon replied that he had certainly read the article in the Moniteur with surprise, but at the present moment he should abstain from expressing any opinion upon the subject. He would only say that there was no har whatever to the discussion of the subject by the Divans, under the firman of the Sultan, or by the

representatives of the Great Powers.

In the Commons, Mr. Layard inquired whether Fercuk Khan, the Persian Embassador to the Emperor of the French, was negotiating with Lord Cowley at Paris with the same full powers that he possessed when at Constantinople. Mr. Vernon Smith, in the absence of Lord Palmerston, said that he believed the powers to be precisely the same; but, at all events, since his arrival at Paris, Ferouk Khan had received definite powers on all points, and he (Mr. Smith) had every reason to hope that the negotiations would come to a satisfactory conclusion.

In reply to Mr. Roebuck, Sir C. Wood said that no fresh Arctic Expedition would be sent out without being provided for in the estimates. Considerable debate took place on the criminal tick-

ets of leave, and Sir George Grey obtained leave to bring is a bill on the subject. Mr. D'Israeli sgain repeated in the most positive terms that a treaty had been made by France to guarantee to Austria her possessions in Italy. Lord Palmerston replied that no such treaty existed, although he admitted that France, during the Russian

war, had agreed with Austria to repress insurrection should it occur in Italy.

The Gazette contains the appointment of C. H. Darling, now Governor of Newfoundland, to be Governor of Jamsica, and of Sir A. Bannerman, now Governor of Bahamas, to be Governor of Newfoundland.

The ship Adriatic had stranded in Dungaroon Bay, with 600 tuns of cargo.

Mr. Weguelin is elected to Parliament from Southampton and Gen. Codrington from Greenwich.

In the London Discount Market and at the Bank of England there was increased activity owing to a temperery demand for money to pay for gold purchased for France.

The continental exchanges continued with favorable appearances. At Hamburg the rate of discount had declit ed to 3] per cent. £10 000 in gold had been taken from the Bank of England. Considerable gold had arrived from Australia, but the Bank of France takes

The Agra from Shanghae is reported off the Wastern Islands, with a cargo of 23,089 bales of silk and The Virginia had arrived from Foo-Chow-Foo with

FRANCE. In Paris on Monday the funds closed at 684, 10c. for noney and 68f. 45c. for account.

M. Fould has gene to the south of France on a mis on of inquiry respecting the scarcity of provisions. The Presse in its weekly commercial review, says

Business shows no symptoms of revival. The calls of daily consumption suffice to keep some manufacturers at work, and retail sales naturally go on to a certain extent, but speculation continues to be reserved, and the high prices of everything checks exportations. Advices from Rouen and Alsatia report a general state of uncasiness among the cotton manufacturers They cannot sell at remunerative prices. Lyons has been for the last month in a more favorable position. Some very good orders have been received from America and the Paris shops have bought a consider able quantity of rich stuffs, which, notwithstanding tagreat price, go off pretty easily. Manufacturers of other stuffs are still in their dead season. Corn is

somewhat higher."

SPAIN. The Queen has recovered from the measles and has cetponed her trip to Audalusia.

PRUSSIA AND SWITZERLAND.

The Paris Presse says: "We state with regret that the news relating to the affairs of Neufchatel is de cidedly not so good as we had a right to expect Lac ters from Berlin, as well as from Berne, show that all the difficulties are not yet surmounted."

AUSTRIA.

The Paris correspondent of The London Morning Post, the Government organ, raye:

" The Emperor of Austria has decided on granting a general amnesty to all political offenders in the Empire. It is said that the Emperor of Russia will do the same with regard to his exiled Po ish subjects. The Russian amnesty will take place about the time the Emperor visits Paris in May or June next. Tae relations tween Austria and Russis are anything but improving; end the same may be said of Austria and France."

TURKEY.

The finness of convocations ere about to be forwarded to the Principalities. All the political exiles are now at liberty to retair. The Porte is about to take formal possession of the

delta of the Danube. Austin had officially notified the Porte that the

evacuation of the Principalities will be completed on the 24th of March. The Turkish troops were to enter

GREECE.

A letter from Athena dated the 19th January, menices that the protecting powers had made certain propositions to King Otho, relative to his finances, and that they had been accepted. Also that the King had promised to remodel his ministry, on condition that the adjes would withless their troops from

Greece. Two thips have sheedy left Toulog for the Perace to en bark the French.

PERSIA.

The Oriental element a den, with advices from Bom-bay to the 17th January, art. red at Suez on the 38th

Persian Gulf. Gen. Outram and staff left Bombay on the 16th

The troops at Bushire were reported healthy. The Paris Presse d'Orient of the 29th says that Pereia has made submission to England.

CHINA.

A letter from the Chinese Sea, which was dated 16th December, and published in the French Moniteur of the Fieet, gives some new details of the late affair at Canton, showing that the damage sustained by the foreign merchants was not so great as was at first stated. Of the thirteen European Quarters of Chy San-Hong, five were destroyed; of the 80 foreign factories at Can ton, 21 were burned down. There existed at Canton a floating population of from 25,000 to 30,000 vagabonds refugees from all parts of China, and these men as soon as the English ships commenced firing. rushed into Chy-San-Hong, and having first pillage the European stores, set fire to them. The British Admiral sent some shells among them, and caused them to fly in every direction, and a number were left dead. The French steamer in a great measure extinguished the fire. The Chinese town suffered horribly, as well by the fire from the English ships as by the rative robbers. Of the twelve great factories belonging to the Hong merchants, near the Tartar town, nine were destroyed by the first attack. A great number of merchants had emigrated to Shanghae, but the 500,000 inhabitants of Cant m could not so easily dispore of themselves.

The British Parliament has published a voluminous blue-book correspondence, wherein the Earl of Clarendon expresses his full approval of all the acts of Admiral Seymour, Minister Bowring and Consul Parkes. The King of the Corea has opened all the ports o his territory voluntarily to the commerce of all nations

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11, 1857-a. m.-The standing or ders were complied with on the 9th before Parliament in the case of the Atlantic Telegraph Company. THE PERSIAN WAR. A dispatch from Marseilles, dated Tucsday the 10th inst., states that Gen. Buhler had been sent by the

[By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.]

Persian Government to the seat of war on the Persian Gulf. PARIS, Tuesday-The French Three per Cents closed to-day as fellows: 68f. 35c.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.-Various circular LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET,—A strong circulars report Cotton steady and generally unchanged; sales for the three business days subsequent to the departure of the Asia; 80,000 bales, including 20,000 on speculation and for experiptives closing steady. Middling O leans, 7); Middling Upivads, 7,7,16d.; Middling Mobiles, 79,16d. Brazilian and Egyptian long stepic due to the water and considerably higher.

MANCHESTER MARKET.—Market quie; and prices

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET .- Mesirs. Rich

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.— Messrs. Richardson, Specce & Co.'s Circular reports Wittar inactive and quotations barely maintained. FLOUR inactive: quotations tominal and 6c. 41 lower. Corn quet. Rel Wittar, 8. 29; White, 9.329.9. Western Cand Flours, 30. 6231(4), Baltimore and Philadelphia, 31. 623; Onio, 33. 6234(4). Mixed Corn, 33. 9234; Yellow do., 34.6; White, 35. 6234(4). Mixed Corn, 33. 9234; Yellow do., 34.6; White, 35. 6234(4). Mixed Corn, 33. 9234; Yellow do., 34.6; White, 35. 6234(4). Mixed Corn, 33. 9234; Yellow do., 34.6; White, 35. 6234(4). Mixed Corn, 33. 9234; Yellow do., 34.6; White, 35. 6234(4). Mixed Corn, 33. 9234; Yellow do., 34.6; White, 35. 6234(4). Mixed Corn, 33. 9234; Yellow do., 34.6; White, 35. 6234(4). Mixed Corn, 33. 9234; Yellow do., 34.6; White, 35. 6234(4). Mixed Corn, 35. 9234(4). Land offered at 70, with boyers demanding a reduction. Tailow—A large speculative inquiry at London, but at Liverpool the business was small at firm prices; Y. C. 65). Quaractizion Rark (Philadelphia) 11.6; Baltimore 10.6210 a. London Money Market it slightly easler. Consols for money 93.233(4), and for account 93.6253.

RECENT MURDER OF PRISON OFFICIALS. Charles L. Cater and James McGee were arraigned in the Supreme Court this forenoon of the murder of the Warden and Deputy. Warden of the State Prison. They both entered the plea of Not Guilty. The trial will probably take place at the June Term.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1857.
No. 146. John McCullough et al. vs. Gurnsey Y
Roots et al. Argument for plaintiff concluded.
No. 147. Albert Ballard et al. vs. Philip F. Thomas,
Collector. Argued by Mr. Schley for plaintiffs, and by
the Attorney-General for defendant. U. S. SUPREME COURT

BOSTON WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT. BOSTON WEEKET BANK STATE MENT.

Boston, Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1857.

The footings of the weekly bank statement are as follows: Cepital stock, \$31,960,000; Loans and discounts, \$53,278,500; Specle, \$300,500; Date from other banks, \$6,610,500; Due to other banks, \$5,541,600; Deposits, \$15,093,000; Circulation, \$6,870,600.

REMOVAL OF THE QUARANTINE.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: In your paper of this morning I find an artic'e to which I desire to call attention. Every one koowe that newspapers, even when as ably conducted as THE TRIBUNE confessedly is, are sometimes imposed upon. Believing such to be the case in this instance. I feel that it is only necessary to apprise you of it to have the facts correctly stated. Speaking of the removal of the Quarantine station

Speaking of the removal of the systematic speaking of the removal of that establishment is generally admitted to be very desirable, but the difficulty has been where to fit it, if it should be removed. The tage of permanent floating hospital ships it the bay is simply in per fleable; Coney Island is too near the private residences of New Torkers, and Sandy Hook, in many repects the most appropriace p ace, is refused to us by the State of New Jersey. For years now our Legislature has annually appointed a Committee of Conference to talk with the Legislature of that State upon this subject, but no satisfactory arrangement could ever be arrived at."

I agree with you that "the removal of that establishment is not become and the conference of th

lishment is generally admitted to be very desirable, beg to add, that in accordance with that genera sire, the Legislature of this State have under pos-

sideration a bill to provide a way whereby a new size may be "fixed;" a bill, moreover, which gives power and mears to " fix it," and a bil which has put certain seifish ship owners in a terrib'e "fix," for the reason that it is evidently the intention of the Legislature to pass said bill, unless it can be prevented by manufac turing a false public sentiment, by dint of misleading the press of New-York, as I think has been attempted n this case.

Again, yea say, "the use of permanent finating "hospital ships in the Bay is simply impracticable," but in a succeeding paragraph of the same article find you indorsing (at least partially) the following item from the scheme of a noted ship-owner (alias the

them from the electric of a noted single owner (and a the Chamber of Commerce):

"We can lodge the Health-Officer or his deputy on a comfortable yield, and provide Anating hospitals for the patients are their medical attendants."

Of a truth, this is "ell at rea." I know it is not the

custom of THE TRIBUNE to be caught "half seasover," but there two statements, taken in conjunction, havan awful squinting that way. Still further on I find the following:

For years now our Legislature has annually appointed unlittee of Conference to talk with the Legislature of the This is an incorrect statement of the fact. No Com-

mittee has ever been appointed by our Legislature for the purpose indicated. The Commissioners of the Land Office of this State were, by an act passed it 1849, directed to talk with the Legislature of Naw Jersey, provided they approved of Sandy Hook as a beepital site, but having plenty of other business on hand, they failed to talk to much purpose. The bill now before our Legislature proposes to appoint a Com mission, whose sole business it shall be, not only to talk, but to act, in connection with the Legislature of New-Jersey, which, by the way, sees this metter in a very different light now from that of 1819. But to stm up. The people of this whole State, and the people of all the business part of New-Jersey, want a tetal removal of the Quarantine. The Legi lature this State proposes to remove it totally, and the Legislature of New-Jersey is prepared to entertain any reasonable proposition from us to that effect. A few slip-owners (and very few at that, as the largest owners of that class of property (grot this measure)

oppers the with of the Legislature. They dare not show this opposition openly, and so propose this feeble school belief "Chamber of Commerce," in the vain tope of blirdry the eyes of the Legislature to the fact that all of a Quaractine ever hoped to be found at the Southwest Spit under the floating hospital system would be in the shape of sundry fees for extra officers, who w'll be srugly ersconced ashore at the present site. But it is needless to add more, as the "Cham-"ber of Commerce" can't be made to stand up long erough to be struck at. Indeed, it was not so much to battle with that " airy nothing." as to guard my old friends of THE TRIBUNE against allowing themselves to be humbugged in their own solumns, that induced New York, Feb. 24, 1857.

FROM WASHINGTON.

BUCHANAN-KANSAS. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1857.

It is instructive to witness the just beginning spasms of sublime credulity in the North, over the lately bedimmed prospects of Kansas. There are those who will have it, and have had it ever since November, that Mr. Buchanan is to inaugurate a reign of peace and quietness and fairness, subduing the lien of Slavery by stroking his back, and making bim a lamb before the world. These too credulous persons are just beginning to show symptoms of uneasiness, lest after all it should turn out not to be so. They have cast aside huge facts, demon strating that Mr. Buchanan can be nothing but an instrument in the hands of the oligarchs, and have founded their opinion upon the indications afforded by straws lying in the lull that succeeded the Presidentisl storm. These they took to denote the essen tial mollification of the Slavery usurpation, and to betoken the essential tranquillity of the nation. Facts have not changed, the prospects for the future have not charged; the only change has been in the vision of these bland commentators, whose obtuseness has not recognized those facts or those prospects.

The coming Administration has nothing to do. and contemplates doing nothing but to carry out the policy of the slaveholders, whatever that be. We have more than once said that the force of the Republican movement in the North had its inflaer ce upon them. It admonished them to be wary. There are those among them, of whom Gov. Aiken is a type, who yield to the admonition, and would prefer to quiet the question by letting Kansas go. If this small minority could make its counsels heeded, Kansas might be allowed to come in as a Free State. But while we admit this, we have reasons to believe that the suggestions of moderation wil not be heeded. The slaveholder has tasted the blood of conquest. His pride and his passions are roused, and the reduction of Kansas he means to consummate. The elements are too combustible, the parties too fiery, to be controlled by the counsels of moderation. They will kindle into fisme again at the touch of a spark. The pile is again raised by the late action of the usurpers in the legislation to create a Slave State out of Kansas Ere long the blaze will mount as high and the hea's become as intense as ever, over this bitter topic.

The slaveholder is determined and relentless. His purposes are clear and his will indomitable. He is after Kansas. He means to have Kansas. He has meant nothing else since Atchison took the first step to obtain it. There has never been weakness or doubt (r hesitation either in the plans or the action token to reduce that Territory to Slavery. As the slaveholder has begun so he will end. Mr. Buchanan is not a straw in his path. Mr. Buchanar is simply one of his wespons of war in accomplishing his purpose. The Administration will be coerced into rendering him vital aid. It cannot help itself, unless it goes over to the Black Republicans. Its right arm is in the South. There are its backers and supporters. The imbecility of the Northern wing of the Democratic organization, their demoralization as the mere janizaries of Slavery, make them totally untit to be relied on, totally helpless as a party of opposition to the dominant power of the South. Mr. Buchanan will not even make a feint of standing up against the Oligarchy. Kaneas has not had, and will not have, the shadow of a chance of relemption from her present thraldom, except at the instance of the South itself. We have thought there was a chance for this interposition. There is the barest possibility of it still. But our judgment is daily strength ened that no such interposition in behalf of fair play for Kansas will be made, and that the slaveholde will go on with the same arrogant imperiousness with which they began to complete the conquest of that Territory, and to more completely reduce and bumiliate the political power, and principles and self-respect of the Free States. The Free and Slave States are in a war for power, and the fact should rever be forgotten. The contest is hand to hand. The hostility finds i's foundations in immutable principles. The feud is deadly. The colheion is fierce. However much we may hope for if, however believe in the possibility of an accommedation of the strife, reflection teaches it is too much to expect that an advantage gained by either party in such a strife will be surrendered to the other. The Slavery men have by the foulest infamy obtained the legal mastery in Kansas, and we may expect they will keep it. Let the dull-seeing moderates of the North learn

to view this question as it really is, and cease to utter their jeremiads over dangers that beset their hopes. The tones of deprecation and fear are not benitting the Free States at the present crisis in their fate. For they are the tones of cowards, and will be, as they deserve to be, spurned and tramoled under foot. The attitude of the Free States should be that of defisnce and resistance. They should assemble in council and repudiate the bastard rule of a slaveholding oligarchy, backed by a mercerary minority of placeholders-a rule converting the Free States into mere instruments for the unlimited extension of Stavery within the present and prospective limits of the Federal Union.

A TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR.

To the Editor of The N. F. Tribusa.

Sir: I sent you a day or two sinces a few remarks I made on the tariff, and marked the article for you to sublish, or not, as you chose. It was, in The Globe. The printer made an error; for abstract he by mistake said obstruct. It should be abstract our specie, not obstruct. Yours. &c.,

Nashington, Feb. 22, 1857.

HIDSON RIVER RAILROAD .- The damages done to the bridges of this road at Livingston Creek and Stockport a few weeks ago have been repaired, but owing to s great rise of the river the track between Hudson and Albary has been submerged in many places to the depth of two feet and consequently rendered impasss ble by the trains. The water is now subsiding, however, and it is confidently expected that by Thursday next all the trains will be runting through on this road

RESTORATION OF JUDGE DAVIS.—The Lagislature of Maine has passed a law making an additional Judge of the Supreme Court. The vote in the House was 107 to 22. Gov. Hamlin has appointed to the place Judge Woodbury Davis, removed by Address of the Democratic Legislature of lest year.

DR. TOW NOEND'S GREAT PARTY

When the American Brok of Snobs atel be written will devote its most usen and interesting chapter to one variety, which, though as yet unknown to fame, outsrobs the spobblest and ca flunkeys the flunkisst of all these whom Thackersy has impaled forever.
This crob, who flutters in all fashions he aviation, insists on cografting exceptions, having segard to the marner in which wealth is made, upon his rule these is the passport into the most select circles. You wi clesale dealer may, on his principle, enter all perhere, if sich enough; but the retailer in the same line of tusiness must be at least a millionaire to find admission. Make your money by shaving notes or stockjobbing, and every coer is flurg open; make the same smount by selling Indian candy, and the cold shoulder of Fifth averue is tuned upon you. Our flunkey has his public organs, one of which sneers at the codfish and sarsaparilla aristocracy, while another, when an unsightly store is removed from our splendid avenue. falls to wondering why the abopkerpers who inhaits nalabes are not turned out, too.

Dr. Samuel P. Towensend has, we have reason to believe, been to some extent the victim of this species of flur kevism, but has had the good ser se not to succ it. Most persons in his situation go smelling and backing round the front or the back door of the society which excludes them, in hopes of finding a stray chance of creeping in; but he jumps the ferce. He does not crave to be made a guest; but plays the host at once, knowing that all the snobs will be only too glad to drink champagne and dance the German in his magnificent mansion. In the first place, he takes the fastionable world by storm with a charity-concert, attended by the most highly-perfumed and extensively-crinolined aristocracy, the sweetest-voiced of whom make tuneful accord in his parters. Then he follows up his victory with the great party and ball which witched the metropo'is last night. One feature of this magnificent affair should endeas

it to the "friends of civil and religious liberty." I's arrangements were truly Democratic throughout. Invitations were sent, not to this or that set-not to the denizens of this or that street-not to the followers of this or that creed or doctrine alone-but to all classes and corditions of men; to the city authorities; to men of learning, artists, journalists; to women whose pames stand for benevolence rather than ton; in a word, his politeness was extended to the public. And the public should thank the host whose hospitality they shared, at least by proxy, for taking this first step in inaugurating grat d balls like those which charm the foreigner in Europe, where public spirit and not exclusiveness Will people never be as republican in social

matters in this country as they are in France or Italy!

Nor did the festival minister to one class of tactor alore. One was not obliged to choose between being a wal-flower and whirling in the waltz. If you pre-ferred a quiet rubber of whist to dancing, a quiet rub ber could you have; did you fancy a tête-a-tête better than either, there was a room for that too; and, to fil up the measure of a social being's desires, a panorame unrolled itself before those who liked that best of all. All of which varieties of entertainment were made known in the following bill of particulars, which was sent to every one with his or her card:

Mrs. S. P. Townsend
Requests the pleasure of
Cor pany on Tuesday Evening, February 24th, at
9 o'clock.
Dancing in the Drawing Rooms.
Panorama of the Hudson River in the Theater and
Picture Gallery.
Parlor in the Scond Story for Conversation, etc.
Parlors in the Third and Fourth Stories for Whist Partles.
Music will commence at 9 o'clock. Music will commence at 9 o'clook.

Dancing at 10 o'clook.

Support at 11 o'clook.

Panersma will move from 10 to 1 o'clook.

Carriages at 12, 1 and 2 o'clook. This programme was carried out almost to the letter, so far as the host was concerned, except that the panerams did not move quite as long as announced, and the supper was a matter of ten or fifteen minutes behind

c-owing, in a great part, to the assiduity of certain parties, whose appetites got the better of their politeness or anxiety to save their coats harm-But one pack of cards was put in use all the evening. although two stories were devoted to whist. There were calls through the great room for carriages before the roon of right; and conversation was not confined to the story appropriated to it, but, in defiance of all rule, went on in every spartment. But the ball was a great success. As one approached

the house, it seemed wrapped in a blaze of light from turret to foundation stone; and as one entered, the effect of the splendid chandeliers, falling upon the richly-ernamented walls, and upon the bevies of beauties who whirled in the dance, leaned over the galleties, or flitted up and down the stairs, was superb; and " as the music arose with its voluptuous swell," one could not but ask whether fairy-land could boast of aught more magical than this.

Mr. P-ck-iff and daughters, Mr. P-ck-ck, all the P-t-phars, and Miss Becky Sh-p. Were we ha-berdsshers we would describe their splendid attire. Had we time for arithmetic, we would enter into a nice calculation as to the effect of the Empress Eugenie's re inquishment of hoops, etc., upon their diameter in

In one respect, this megniticent affair did great credit, begging Gauche Boosey's pardon, to Dr. Townsend: It was conducted on strictly temperance principles throughout. Bocsey was there, but somewhat out of his element. We overheard a remark of his to a friend: " If they won't give us champagne," he observed, "do you suppose I'll give up o pa ty what was meant for mankind ?"

Neither the republicanism nor the temperance of Dr. Townsend will be likely, we fear, to be imitated in Fifth avenue this year or next. But a good example is sure to bear fruit, sooner or later; and we trust that some of the snobs who affect to sneer at him, will keep in mind that he taught them two or three useful and important lessons last night.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.-It is known to our readers that the Atlantic Telegraph bill, which passed the Senate some weeks ago, and which embodied substantially the same provisions as were conceded to the Company by the English Government, is now egain before the Senate. We believe we speak the settiments of the whole commercial community when we express our earnest hope that the Senate will concur in the amendments of the House, and thus insure the passage of the bill. The enterprise in which the Atlantic Telegraph Company is engaged is surrounded by satural and scientific difficulties which until now have been regarded as wholly insurmountable, and even yet may prove to be so. The company, however, take the whole risk as to the success of undertaking, and we have yet to hear any good reason seeigned for the Governments declining to comply with the conditions of the bill in case the Company should ever be able to fulfill their portion of the obligagations it imposes. We earnestly hope that Congress will not incur the national disgrace of rejecting the overtures of the Company and of the English Government to participate in the central of this great avenue of the world's thoughts.

The following are extracts from letters received by Ellwood Walter, esq:

Eliwood Walter, 684:

Lous Brace, Feb. 22, 1837.

The storm of the 21st has awept the houses peop-lock and callin of the bark Eastern Belle. She by a about midway between the bar and shore, with a rank here askarboord. Fifty-sin pass, where washed ashore from her, which were saved is a damaged cendition. We cannot tell whether there is any more argo in her, as we cannot board her only on high water, on account of the heavy sea running, and then she is nearly all under water.

under tester.

Nr. THOMAS, FRE. 3.—On 29th ult., bark Leabelle,
Sr. THOMAS, FRE. 3.—On 29th ult., bark Leabelle,
Capt Burk, of and from Salem, bound to the coast of Africa. 'accapt Burk, of and from Salem, bound to the coast of Africa. 'acrived with loss of spara, salls, &c. in gale of 6th inst, one 'east
rabled overboard. On 36th, bark Ellen Mortison, 'dage,
washed overboard. On 36th, bark Ellen Mortison, 'dage,
washed overboard. On 36th, bark Ellen Mortison, 'dage,
Lewis, bound from New-Orlean to Baltimore, put in 4eeky,
Same day, ship Queen of Pacific, Capt. Reed, from New York
Same day, ship Rower of New York, bound to New-Orleans, put in
day, bark Norwood of New-York, bound to New-Orleans, put in
east of the Same and the Same and S

Berford & Co. will dispatch freight to King agus and Celifornia to day, by the Tennessee,